

ARIZONA THE BEAUTIFUL NATIONAL TREASURES IN ARIZONA

Arizona
BLUE BOOK
Millennium Edition



Casa Grande National Monument

National Treasures in Arizona

Pipe Spring National Monument



Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site

*Winter storm
Grand Canyon National Park*



Arizona the Beautiful

National Treasures within Arizona

Arizona is a state wealthy in natural beauty. Of its 113,446 square miles, approximately 16% is privately owned with the remaining almost 84% owned by the state of Arizona or the federal government, including Native American reservations. The following is a tour of Arizona's national parks, monuments, forests, and historic sites and places. These sites and their awe-inspiring beauty demonstrate the state's diverse regions -- from desert to alpine. Come along with us as we explore Arizona the Beautiful!

Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests

The Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests extend from southwest of Holbrook along the Mogollon Rim to the White Mountains in eastern Arizona. Visitors will find ponderosa pine, cool waters flowing to the valleys, lakes, and mountains made famous by author Zane Grey. The landscape is physically challenging and provides numerous recreational opportunities.

Canyon de Chelly National Monument

Canyon de Chelly National Monument is known for its spectacular red cliffs, its canyon wall caves, and for the ruins of Native American villages that were built between 350 and 1300 A.D. The monument was authorized April 1, 1931. Canyon de Chelly encompasses 83,840 acres, all non-federal land. It is located within the Navajo Reservation in northeastern Arizona.



Those visiting Canyon de Chelly should note the inner canyons are impassable in winter and at other times of the year. The canyons also contain obstacles such as quicksand, deep dry sand, cliffs, and loose rocks. In addition, the area is subject to flash floods. Visitors wishing to hike in the Canyon must obtain a Park Ser-

vice permit and hire an authorized Navajo guide, except along the White House Ruins Trail, a 2.5 mile trek.

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument

Casa Grande, meaning "Big House," is one of the largest and most mysterious prehistoric structures ever built in North America and was the nation's first archaeological preserve.



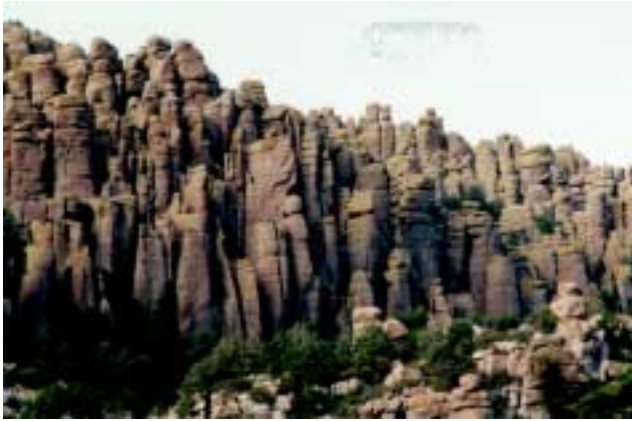
For more than 1,000 years, the Hohokam inhabited and farmed much of what is now Arizona. However, when the first Europeans arrived, all that remained of this ancient culture were ruins of villages, irrigation canals, and various artifacts. Because of erosion problems, a canopy was added to protect the main house from further destruction by the elements. A large prairie dog population can be found in the area.

Chiricahua National Monument

An immense volcanic eruption shook the land around the Chiricahua National Monument 27 million years ago. To relate the eruption to modern occurrences, it was 1,000 times greater than the 1980 Mount St. Helens eruption. The Turkey Creek Caldera eruption laid down 2,000 feet of silicious ash and pumice which were fused into rock called rhyolitic tuff. Eventually this rock eroded and formed spires and unusual rock formations.

The Chiricahua National Monument lies at an intersection of the Chihuahuan and Sonoran deserts and the southern Rocky Mountains and northern Sierra Madre in Mexico. Faraway Ranch, within the monument, offers visitors a glimpse into the lives of Swedish immigrant Neil Erickson, his wife Emma, and their

children. Inside the house are historic artifacts. The ranch itself is a significant example of how pioneers transformed the western frontier from wilderness to the present settlement. The ranch was first a homestead and later a working cattle and guest ranch.



Chiricahua National Monument covers 12,000 acres. More than 90,000 people visit the monument each year. The monument, which is 90% wilderness, features 17 miles of maintained trails that vary in degree of difficulty. Visitors have spectacular views of balanced rocks, spires, and pinnacles from both the Echo Canyon Trail and the Heart of Rocks Trail.

Coconino National Forest



The Coconino National Forest encompasses 1.8 million acres in an area surrounding Flagstaff. Topography ranges from alpine tundra to forests filled with ponderosa pine to semi-arid desert. Elevation within the Forest ranges from the top of the San Francisco Peaks at 12,653 feet to 2,600 feet in the canyon bottoms. The area is a beautiful one to explore by horseback, hiking, driving, skiing, or bicycling. The Forest is divided into five parts: volcanic highlands, red rock country, plateau country, desert canyons, and the Mogollon Rim.

Coronado National Forest

In 1540, Don Francisco Vázquez de Coronado and his expedition entered Arizona from the south searching for gold and the Seven Cities of Cibola. Instead of gold and riches, the expedition found grassy hills, cactus, lizards, and scattered, rugged mountain ranges. This Forest, which includes 12 mountain ranges with elevations ranging from 2,400 feet up to 10,500 feet, encompasses 1.7 million acres of land in southern Arizona and New Mexico. Visitors can be in the hot desert and, one hour's drive later, be in the cool pines.

Coronado National Memorial

Coronado National Memorial is located on the U.S.-Mexico border within sight of the San Pedro River Valley. The memorial commemorates the location where Coronado and his expedition first entered the United States searching for the fabled Seven Cities of Cibola. Coronado's expedition was the first major exploration of the American southwest by the Europeans. The memorial spans 4,750 acres of oak woodlands.

The visitor center houses a small museum containing both authentic and replica 16th century arms and armor. Visitors can even try on period costumes! From the center, visitors can take East Montezuma Canyon Road which is paved from Highway 92 to one mile west of the museum. After that, the road is unpaved and narrow into the mountains which leads to the scenic overlook at Montezuma Pass. Continuing west, visitors can enter the Coronado National Forest. Hikers can choose several trails from the visitor center. Groups can schedule history and nature programs and tours of Coronado Cave. The public can visit Coronado Cave on weekends during the busy season.

Fort Bowie National Historic Site

Fort Bowie was the site where Apache resistance was finally crushed, bringing to an end the Indian wars in the United States. The adobe walls of the post buildings and the ruins of a Butterfield Stage Station are preserved as a monument to the U.S. soldiers whose bravery and endurance paved the way for westward expansion, settlement and the taming of the western frontier. The Fort's history also helps visitors to understand the "clash of cultures." One culture was a young emerging nation pursuing its manifest destiny; the other was a society of hunters and gatherers fighting to preserve their existence.

Fort Bowie encompasses 1,000 acres and commemorates the harsh and bitter conflict between the United States Army and the Chiricahua Apaches. During its 30 years of operation, the Fort and Apache Pass were the center of military operations which culminated with the surrender of Geronimo in 1886 and the banishment of the Chiricahuas to Alabama and Florida. Fort Bowie was the site of the Bascom Affair which was recounted in the 1993-1994 *Arizona Blue Book*. Fort Bowie was the site of the Battle of Apache Pass, where a large force of Chiricahua Apaches under Mangus Colorados and Cochise fought the California Volunteers.

More than 11,000 people visit Fort Bowie each year. Visitors can access the Fort by hiking a moderately strenuous 1-1/2 mile trail and, by doing so, they get a sense of the isolation the soldiers who were stationed there experienced. The trail takes visitors by the ruins of a Butterfield Stage Coach Station, an old post cemetery, an Apache wickiup, the Chiricahua Apache Indian Agency, Apache Springs, and the original fort before finally arriving at the Fort Bowie and visitor's center.

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area (NRA) stretches from Lee's Ferry in Arizona to the Orange Cliffs of southern Utah. The area, including Lake Powell, is known for its towering cliffs and scenic landscapes. The construction of the Glen Canyon Dam which created Lake Powell was very controversial and led to the modern-day environmental movement.



*Glen Canyon Dam
Carl Hayden Visitor's
Center*



*Glen Canyon Dam
& Lake Powell*

There are three visitor's centers: Carl Hayden Visitor Center in Page, Arizona; the Bullfrog Visitor Center in Bullfrog, Utah; and the Navajo Bridge Interpretive Center near Lee's Ferry, Arizona. The Carl Hayden Center contains dinosaur tracks, the story of Glen Canyon during the Ice Age, and a three-dimensional map of the entire Glen Canyon NRA along with photos and history of the construction of the Glen Canyon Dam. The Bullfrog Center contains exhibits relating to geology and the natural and human history of Glen Canyon, ancestral Puebloan ("Anasazi") and pioneer artifacts, and a life-size model of a slot canyon. The Navajo Bridge center features a pedestrian walkway across the old Navajo Bridge which spans the Colorado River in Marble Canyon.

The entire Glen Canyon NRA encompasses 1,193,671 acres of federal lands and 42,209 acres of non-federal land. Special celebrations include the Hole-in-the-Rock Commemoration in January; the Lake Powell Marathon and the Lake Powell Hot Air Balloon Regatta, both of which take place in Wahweap in March; fireworks displays in July at Wahweap and Bullfrog; the Parade of Boat Lights at Bullfrog in November; and the Parade of Boat Lights and New Year's Eve Ball, both at Wahweap in December.

Grand Canyon National Park

The most well-known of our national parks is the Grand Canyon, one of the world's natural wonders. Created over thousands of years by erosion caused by the Colorado River, the Grand Canyon contains vistas that are unparalleled anywhere on Earth. In fact, the Grand Canyon is a World Heritage Site.

More than 5 million people visit the Grand Canyon each year. With reservations visitors can choose to hike or ride a mule below the rim of the canyon. Overnight camping below the rim requires a backcountry permit. Some trails can be extremely demanding even to experienced hikers. The Phantom Ranch or Bright Angel Campground offer overnight accommodations below the rim. Visitors not so adventurous view the canyon from one of the many scenic overlooks such as Desert View, Mather Point, or Hermit's Rest. One mile below the rim of the canyon lies the Colorado River.



Visitors have yet another option to visit the Canyon by taking a vintage steam train from Williams, east of Flagstaff. The approximately 2-1/2 hour train ride each way is filled with fun and adventure.

There are six lodges on the south rim of the Canyon, including Bright Angel Lodge and the historic El Tovar Hotel.



El Tovar Lodge

The South Rim of the Grand Canyon is 7,000 feet above sea level and is open every day, year-round. The North Rim is 8,000 feet above sea level and is closed from late October to mid-May. The North Rim is ten miles from the South Rim as the crow flies. However, the trip to get there by car is 4-1/2 hours, about a 215-mile trip.

Near the south entrance of the Grand Canyon is the small town of Tusayan. Here visitors can view the glory of the Canyon at an IMAX Theater and can arrange for a helicopter or small plane ride over the Canyon. Planes are not allowed to fly into the Canyon; neither are helicopters, except in case of emergency. Unfortunately the beauty of the Grand Canyon is threatened by pollution, both from a power plant at Page and by automobiles.

Hohokam Pima National Monument

Preserved archaeological remains of the Hohokam culture are found at the Hohokam Pima National Monument. "Hohokam" is a Pima word meaning "those who have gone." The people mysteriously disappeared around 1100 A.D.

This monument, authorized October 21, 1972, is not open to the public. The monument's 1,690 acres are all non-federal land.

Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site

The Hubbell Trading Post is the oldest continuously operating trading post on the Navajo Reservation. John Lorenzo Hubbell purchased the trading post in 1878 and the Hubbell family operated it until they sold it to the National Park Service in 1967. It is still active today, operated by a nonprofit organization that maintains the trading traditions the Hubbell family.



The site includes the original homestead (160 acres), the trading post, family home, and visitor center. In early December, the Trading Post participates in Luminaria Night with the nearby town of Ganado.

Kaibab National Forest

The Kaibab National Forest is part of the largest contiguous ponderosa pine forest in the United States. It encompasses 1.6 million acres and borders both the north and south rims of the Grand Canyon. The Forest is divided into two portions: the North Kaibab covers 1,010 square miles and the South Kaibab covers 1,422 square miles. Elevations range from 10,418 feet at the summit of Kendrick Peak to 5,500 feet in the southwest corner.

The Forest contains a variety of plant and animal life, including ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, aspen, blue spruce, oak, pinyon pine, and juniper trees. In lower elevations, the trees give way to bitter brush, Gambel oak, sagebrush, and cliffrose. Wildlife includes elk, mule deer, antelope, turkeys, coyotes, mountain lions, black bears, and bobcats. Smaller animals such as chipmunks, ground squirrels, porcupines, lizards, and rattlesnakes also inhabit the area. Bird species include bluebirds, robins, nuthatches, flickers, woodpeckers, hummingbirds, jays, crows, ravens, hawks, and over 20 species of bats.



Because of the high temperatures reaching into the 90s during the summer months and brief but often violent thunder and lightning storms, the Kaibab is under constant threat of wildfires. In fact, the Kaibab has an average of 100 wildfires each year, about 25% of which are started by humans.

In the North Kaibab, archaeologists have discovered evidence of human use dating back as far as 7000 B.C. During the Archaic Period, dating from about 7000 B.C. to 300 B.C., prehistoric groups of people hunted game and gathered wild food in this area. They lived either in small caves or made camps along a meadow's edge. After cultivated crops were introduced to the area from Mexico, these peoples gradually changed their transient lifestyle to a more sedentary one, becoming farmers between 300 B.C. and 500 A.D.

Around 500 A.D., the Anasazi people began to live in the area. The Anasazi were farmers whose crops included corn, beans, and squash. They supplemented their diets by hunting. Then, around 1200 A.D., the Anasazi mysteriously disappeared. Later came the Paiute natives whose lifestyle closely resembled that of the Archaic groups. The Paiutes were the last Native American group to inhabit the North Kaibab before the Europeans began settling in the area.

The first Europeans to visit the North Kaibab region were Spanish Friars Dominguez and Escalante. It was not until the middle of the 19th century that the Mormon pioneers came to colonize the area around southern Utah, extending south into what is now Arizona. The area north of the Grand Canyon and south of the Utah border is today known as the Arizona Strip. Jacob Hamblin, a Mormon leader, explored the area looking

for places for the Mormon people to settle. He and John D. Lee discovered the most direct crossing of the Colorado River at Lee's Ferry in 1869.

The South Kaibab includes areas around Tusayan and Williams. Tusayan, located a few miles south of the Grand Canyon, originally was home to nomadic peoples of the desert culture who inhabited the area about 3,000 years ago. Around 700 A.D., the Cohonina arrived. The Cohonina were hunters and gatherers and lived together in small groups. The Anasazi arrived about 1000 A.D. The Cohonina and the Anasazi appear to have co-existed peacefully. Both groups left the area around 1200 A.D. and moved east where their descendants, the Hopis, live today.

The Havasupai arrived in the Grand Canyon around 1400 A.D. and their descendants continue to live in the Grand Canyon, mostly in Cataract Canyon. The Navajo arrived around 1500 A.D.

The "discovery" of the Grand Canyon by the Spanish in 1540 began the European exploration of the area, although Europeans did not actually settle the area until the mid to late 1800s. The railroad arrived at the south rim of the Grand Canyon in 1901 and connected to the Santa Fe line at Williams. The Grand Canyon Forest Reserve was established in 1893, became part of the Tusayan National Forest in 1910, and was finally named the Tusayan District of the Kaibab National Forest in 1934.

Lake Mead National Recreation Area

Lake Mead is located in southern Nevada and northwestern Arizona. The Lake Mead National Recreation Area (NRA) encompasses 1.5 million acres making it about twice the size of Rhode Island. Three desert ecosystems meet in the Lake Mead NRA: the Mojave, the Great Basin, and the Sonoran Deserts. Thus, some of the plants and animals found in the Lake Mead NRA can be found nowhere else on Earth. The area was established as a National Recreation Area on October 8, 1964.

The geographical history of the area ranges from the 1.8 billion year-old gneiss of Black Canyon to the lava flows capping Fortification Hill which was formed about 6 million years ago during the last Ice Age. The area is home to bighorn sheep, coyotes, ringtails, mule deer, kit foxes, bobcats, the desert tortoise, several types of lizards and snakes, and a wide variety of birds. The desert tortoise, the peregrine falcon, and ancient Colorado River fish species are some of the threatened and endangered species found in the Lake Mead NRA.

Montezuma Castle National Monument/ Montezuma Well

Montezuma Castle is actually misnamed: it's not a castle and Montezuma was never there. Montezuma Castle is one of the best-preserved cliff ruins in North America. Nestled in a limestone recess high above the flood plain of Beaver Creek in the Verde Valley, it consists of a five-story, 20-room cliff dwelling which served the

Sinagua natives as a sort of prehistoric apartment building more than 600 years ago. The monument was named by early settlers who assumed that the rather imposing structure was associated with Aztec emperor Montezuma. In reality the castle was abandoned almost 100 years before Montezuma was born.

The Castle was proclaimed a national monument in 1906 at which time it was described as "of the greatest ethnological and scientific interest." The monument encompasses 840.86 acres of federal land and 16.83 acres of non-federal land. It receives almost 1 million visitors each year.



The visitor center contains artifacts found on the site. A paved trail guides visitors to wayside exhibits that describe the cultural and natural history of the area. A diorama/audio program depicts the interior view of the cliff dwellings.

Montezuma Well is a detached unit of Montezuma Castle National Monument. It is a limestone sink formed long ago by the collapse of an immense underground cavern. Over 1.5 million gallons of water per day flow continuously, providing a lush, verdant oasis in the middle of surrounding desert grassland. Several forms of plant and animal life exist in the waters of the well and are not found anywhere else in the world. This habitat is unique, probably due to the constant input of large quantities of warm water entering through the underground springs, keeping the environment within the well very stable. The water was used by the prehistoric Hohokam and Sinagua peoples to irrigate their crops of cotton, beans, squash, and corn. Traces of ancient lime-encrusted irrigation ditches from farming activity are still visible.

Navajo National Monument

Navajo National Monument is located on the Navajo Reservation in northeastern Arizona. The site includes Betatakin and Keet Seel, recognized as some of the best Anasazi ruins on the Colorado Plateau. Inscription House was originally open to the public but, due to its fragility, was closed in 1968. Ruins in the Navajo National Monument can be reached only by walking.

The Anasazi inhabited the Kayenta region, in particular both Betatakin and Keet Seel, during the latter 1200s. The Kayenta Region comprises an area from Glen Canyon to the Little Colorado River to the Grand Canyon to Canyon de Chelly. The Anasazi were classified as either basket makers or Pueblos. The basket-maker period of the Anasazi lasted until 700 A.D. It is believed that these people were hunters and traveled often. As the numbers of game dwindled, the people became more familiar with agriculture and more dependent on corn and squash. They settled near fields, built pithouses in the ground, and used the yucca plant fibers to make rope, sandals, and string. The Pueblo Anasazi began to live in cliff dwellings as their agricultural efforts brought more dependable food supplies. Permanent communities developed with buildings first at ground level and then above ground level for storage and then for living space.

During the Kayenta Pueblo period, the Anasazi crafted beautiful ceramics. In fact, some of the walls found in the ruins were built with the *jacal* method that involved thick sticks standing upright and covered with plaster, according to the National Park Service.

The Anasazi people disappeared mysteriously around 1280 A.D.

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument

Within the Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument are extraordinary numbers of Sonoran Desert plants, including the organ pipe cactus, a variety rarely seen in the United States. The Monument, located in south central Arizona, contains 330,688.86 acres, of which 329,316.31 acres are federal land and 1,372.55 acres are non-federal land. Of the total acreage, 312,600 acres are wilderness.

Two scenic loop roads take you through the monument: the Ajo Mountain Drive and the Puerto Blanco Drive, both of which are graded dirt roads. The Ajo Mountain Drive is a 21-mile route into the foothills of the Ajo Mountains, the highest mountain range in the area. Highlights of the drive include stands of organ pipe cactus and scenic desert landscapes. The Puerto Blanco Drive is a 53-mile journey and circles the Puerto Blanco Mountains. Visitors can view the desert oasis of Quitobaquito and numerous saguaro and organ pipe cactus and elephant trees.

Travelers can also explore a few unimproved dirt roads to see windmills, ranch houses, and abandoned gold and silver mines. A Visitor Center Nature Trail, the Campground Perimeter Trail, the Desert View Nature Trail, the Palo Verde Trail, the Estes Canyon-Bull Pasture Trail, and the Victoria Mine Trail are just a few of the sites in the area.

Cars can travel the two drives easily but campers have trouble negotiating the winding, up-and-down roads. Some of the unimproved dirt roads require a four-wheel-drive vehicle.

The Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument was established by Presidential Proclamation on April 23, 1937. The monument is a Biosphere Reserve and a prime example, almost pristine in nature, of the Sonoran Desert. Six varieties of rattlesnakes inhabit the area as well as Gila monsters and scorpions, all playing an important role in the ecology of the desert.

Visitors can watch Native Americans demonstrate traditional arts and crafts during the Tohono O'odham (Papago) Celebration which takes place each March. Basket weaving, pottery making, dryland farming, dancing, and storytelling are some of the activities to watch during the Celebration. The Monument also hosts Juntos: Mastros y Niños del Desierto, an environmental program for school children from the three cultures living in the area.

Petrified Forest National Park

The Petrified Forest National Park has many scenic wonders: the world's largest and most colorful petrified wood concentrations, the badlands of the Painted Desert, and numerous archaeological sites and fossils that are millions of years old. Each year almost 1 million people visit the park's 93,533 acres.



It takes about 45 minutes to travel non-stop through the park. However, most visitors take two hours or more to take in its splendor. The park is closed at night.

Many areas are available to stop and view the petrified wood up close and personal. Removal of petrified wood from the park is prohibited by law. The petrified wood sold in gift shops both at the park and in the surrounding area all comes from private land outside the park.



*Painted Desert
Petrified Forest National Park*

The Rainbow Forest Museum at the south entrance contains exhibits of the petrified wood and fossils of early dinosaurs and reptiles. At the north entrance, there is a visitor center and the Painted Desert Oasis. About two miles from the north entrance is the Painted Desert Inn National Historic Landmark. Through the years it served as a trading post, an inn, and a restaurant. Today the building houses a museum where visitors might get to meet Native American artisans performing crafts such as rug weaving and silversmithing.

Pipe Spring National Monument

Pipe Spring National Monument was originally a high desert oasis in the Arizona Strip, a 12,000 square mile area located north of the Grand Canyon and south of the Utah border. At Pipe Spring, four springs nourished the grasslands where first the Paiute and Pueblo natives lived. Later, in the 1800s, Mormons settled at Pipe Spring. They established a ranching operation there which became a Mormon tithing ranch. The ranch was stocked with cattle and other animals that members of the Mormon Church tithed to the church.



*Covered Wagon
Pipe Spring National Monument*

The main house on the ranch was Winsor Castle, also known as the Fort. It was built over the springs and indeed resembled a fort with its high walls and small outside windows from which the settlers could shoot their guns to ward off attacks by Native Americans, had any attacks ever occurred. Winsor Castle contained the ranch dairy. Boys over the age of ten were required to milk the mostly longhorn cows who did not want to be milked. The women used the milk to make cheese, and the girls and younger boys made butter.

Winsor Castle served as a waystation for people traveling to Utah. Visitors were always welcome and usually stayed for a few days to a few weeks.

Pipe Spring was designated a national monument in 1923. It lies 14 miles west of Fredonia; 21 miles south of Kanab, UT; 181 miles east of Las Vegas, NV; and 52 miles from St. George, UT, the site of the nearest airport.

Prescott National Forest

The Prescott National Forest is home to places with interesting names: Battle Flat, Grief Hill, Yellowjacket Gulch, Blind Indian Creek, Horse Thief Basin, and Lonesome Pocket. These place names indicate the rather difficult life that settlers in the area experienced.

The Prescott National Forest encompasses almost 1.25 million acres. Headquarters for the Forest are in Prescott. The Forest borders three other National Forests: Kaibab, Coconino, and Tonto. About half of the Forest lies west of Prescott in the Juniper, Santa Maria, Sierra Prieta, and Bradshaw Mountains. The other half contains the Black Hills, Mingus Mountain, Black Mesa, and the headwaters of the Verde River.

The Prescott National Forest is divided into three ranger districts: Chino Valley is located in the northeast and northwest portions of the Forest; Bradshaw is located in the west central and southwest portion of the Forest; and Verde is located in the east central and southwest portion of the Forest.

The Prescott Forest Preserve, the predecessor to the National Forest, was established by President William McKinley on May 10, 1898. Although federal law prohibited the cutting of timber from public domain lands, the timber in the Bradshaw Mountains was severely cut and the area heavily mined after the discovery of gold around 1863. The Reserve was established to protect the remaining vegetation. In 1908 the Reserve was renamed the Prescott National Forest and included the former Verde National Forest which had been established the previous year to protect the watershed of the Verde River.

Saguaro National Park

More than 3 million people visit the Saguaro National Park each year to view the largest of the cactus species growing in Arizona--the giant saguaro. Sometimes reaching a height of 50 feet, the giant saguaro is a symbol of the American Southwest, and is on Arizona license plates. The saguaro lives for 75 years before growing its arms and can assume almost-human

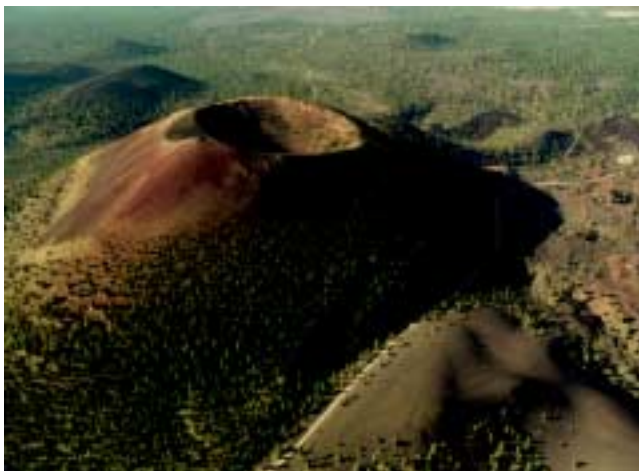
shapes. This park was established as a National Monument in 1933 to protect the saguaro, which only grows in the Sonoran Desert. The designation was changed to National Park in the mid-1990s.



Saguaro National Park consists of Saguaro East and Saguaro West. Saguaro East is the Rincon Mountain District; Saguaro West is the Tucson Mountain District. Each is located about 15 miles from Tucson.

Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument

Along the loop road passing Wupatki National Monument visitors pass Sunset Crater Volcano. The volcano last erupted in 1065 A.D. and blanketed the surrounding area with black cinder. The cinder cone rises 1,000 feet above the landscape. About 200,000 people each year view unique features of the park, including squeeze-ups and hornitos.



Sunset Crater contains 3,040 acres. A Lava Flow Trail has a variety of volcanic formations and the Lenox Crater Trail is steep and takes about 30 minutes to climb to the top of a cinder cone. The hike down only takes about 15 minutes.

Tonto National Forest

The Tonto National Forest encompasses about 3 million acres. The Forest stretches from north of Phoenix to the Mogollon Rim, and east to the San Carlos Apache Reservation. Interstate 17 generally forms the western border of the Forest.

The area of the Tonto National Forest was originally home to several different groups of prehistoric natives who lived off the land by hunting and by gathering wild plants around the Mazatzal and Sierra Ancha Mountains and along the Salt and Verde Rivers and their tributaries. The Hohokam people arrived around 1000 A.D. and used their farming, crafts, trading, and fighting skills to settle the area. The Hohokam established towns and villages and built hundreds of miles of irrigation canals near the Salt and Gila Rivers. Following hundreds of years of trading and warring, new cultures arose, the best known of which was the Salado of Tonto Basin. However, around 1400 A.D., the years of drought, floods, and wars saw the Salado, the Hohokam, and other peoples in the area leaving, never to return. Today, their descendants can be found among the Pima, Hopi, and Zuni tribes.

The White Mountain and the San Carlos Apache Reservations today border the Tonto National Forest on the east. The Tonto Apache Reservation is located inside the Forest at Payson, and the Fort McDowell Yavapai Reservation is located along the Forest's southwest edge.

After the Army moved Native Americans to reservations, the area was settled by Anglos, among them miners, Mormons, and sheep and cattle ranchers. Mining is still in evidence around the Globe/Miami area today.

The Tonto National Forest was created in 1905 to protect the watersheds of the Salt and Verde Rivers. The Forest actually owes its existence to Roosevelt Dam which was built to control the Salt River and to preserve a water supply to the Phoenix/Mesa/Tempe area, a largely agricultural area at the time.

The Tonto National Forest Heritage Program seeks to preserve the numerous archaeological and historic sites within the Forest. Two prehistoric sites, Sears-Kay Ruin near Carefree and the Shoofly Village site north of Payson, offer interpretive trails and exhibits.

The Forest encompasses 2,873,300 acres. Elevations range from 1,300 feet to 7,900 feet.

Tonto National Monument

President Theodore Roosevelt established the Tonto National Monument in 1907, five years before Arizona became a state. The monument was one of the first established under the Antiquities Act of 1906. Rooms at the monument once housed a thriving community of the Salado who occupied the cliff dwellings during the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries. The Salado farmed in

the Salt River Valley and hunted and gathered native plants and wildlife. In addition, they produced beautiful polychrome pottery and wove intricate textiles.



At the Tonto National Monument, there are many different animals native to the area including whitetail and mule deer; mountain lions and bobcats; javelinas, porcupines, coyotes, and ringtails (the Arizona state mammal); jackrabbits and desert cottontails; squirrels, chipmunks, and bats; all four species of North American skunk; three species of rattlesnakes; the Arizona coral snake and over a dozen other species of snakes; Gila monsters and other lizards; four different kinds of frogs and toads; and more than 100 species of birds. Plants are abundant and include the saguaro, cholla, prickly pear, hedgehog, and barrel cactus; yucca, sotol, and agave; creosote bushes and ocotillo; palo verde (Arizona state tree) and mesquite trees; beautiful spring wildflowers; and black walnut, sycamore, and hackberry trees in a riparian area.

More than 70,000 people visit the Tonto National Monument each year.

Tumacácori National Historic Park



More than 60,000 people visit Tumacácori each year. The area around Tumacácori was the site of several Jesuit missions that were later administered by the Franciscans. Father Eusebio Francisco Kino founded Tumacácori in the late 1600s. At the center of the mission is a Franciscan-built church that dates back to the

early 1800s. The visitor center, completed in 1937, exhibits dioramas, santos, and other information and objects related to the missions that Father Kino established, the Spanish, and other indigenous native peoples. Visitors can get an idea of the daily lives of these people by viewing the video at the visitor center.

The Juan Bautista de Anza Historic Trail runs from just north of Tumacácori to the old presidio at Tubac, along the Santa Cruz River. The trail is 4.5 miles long and crosses the river three times. Within the park, a series of trails guide visitors to the historic features of the mission, including the church, the cemetery, and outlying structures.

The mission conducts a traditional High Mass twice a year, in April and October. Every December is a two-day Fiesta at Tumacácori which includes traditional dancers, musical groups, and crafts demonstrations. Luminarias light up the grounds of the park on Christmas Eve.

The National Park Service added two units to the part in 1990: the mission ruins at Guevavi and Calabazas. However, neither location is open to the public.

At Tumacácori, visitors can listen to stories of the first Europeans to come to southern Arizona and of the native people who lived here at that time. As the two cultures blended, so did some of the elements of both cultures, from ristras to rosaries.

Tuzigoot National Monument

The Sinagua people lived in Arizona hundreds of years ago. Around 1100 A.D., they built the village or pueblo of Tuzigoot which consists of 110 rooms and includes second- and third-story structures. The Sinagua were involved with agriculture and trading. They left the region around 1400 A.D.



Tuzigoot National Monument

The visitor center is a museum, one of the few interpreting ancient Sinaguan culture. Its small size and old style make it perfect to display many ancient artifacts. Visitors are required to stay on the trails because the walls of the ruins are quite fragile.

The Tavasci Marsh Overlook Trail allows visitors to view one of the few freshwater marshes in Arizona. Managed by the Arizona Game and Fish Department, the marsh serves as a habitat for birds, beaver, river

otters, muskrats, deer, javelinas, and various fish and amphibians. The Ruins Loop Trail has views of the pueblo. The site contains 42 acres.

Walnut Canyon National Monument

Prehistoric cliff dwellings can be found in Walnut Canyon. The vegetation is different on the two sides of the canyon showing how different precipitation affects the plants.



< Walnut Canyon in Winter

Different vegetation is > illustrated here; the side of the canyon on the left in the photo receives less rainfall.



Island Trail descends 185 feet into the canyon giving views to 25 cliff dwelling rooms. Hiking back up the 240 steps can be difficult. A less strenuous route, the Rim Trail, provides views of the canyon and access to other ruins.

Wupatki National Monument

Wupatki National Monument contains masonry pueblos where, fewer than 800 years ago, an agricultural community existed. The plateau on which Wupatki is located is volcanic. Today's sparse vegetation makes it difficult to imagine that these early residents of northern Arizona were successful in agriculture.



The Pueblo and Ball Court
Wupatki National Monument

Wupatki contains 35,253 acres and is located north of Flagstaff. The site contains the largest pueblo in the Flagstaff area and includes an amphitheater and a ball court and a blowhole. Wukoki, Citadel, and Nalakihi ruins are a short walking distance from the main pueblo along paved paths. Both Wupatki and Sunset Crater are located along the same loop road north of Flagstaff and can be visited on the same day.



The Grand Canyon during a winter snow storm

National Historic Sites

The National Register of Historic Places lists more than 1,000 historic sites in Arizona. Excluded in this list are the national parks, monuments, and forests already reviewed. Those sites that have an identifying name, rather than a site number or a street number, are listed by county:

<u>Apache County Site</u>	<u>City</u>
Allentown Bridge	Houck
Alpine Elementary School	Alpine
Butterfly Lodge	Greer
Casa Malpais	Springerville
Colter Ranch Historic District	Eagar
Eagar School	Eagar
Eagar Townsite Historic District	Eagar
Flattop Site	Adamana
Isaacson Building	St. Johns
Kin Tiel	Chambers
Lake Mountain Lookout Complex	McNary
Los Burros Ranger Station	McNary
Lower Zuni River Archaeological District	St. Johns
Newspaper Dock Petroglyphs Archaeological District	Adamana
Painted Desert Inn	Navajo



*Painted Desert Inn
Petrified Forest National Park*

PS Knoll Lookout Complex	Maverick
Puerco Ruin and Petroglyphs	Adamana
Querino Canyon Bridge	Houck
Sanders Bridge	Sanders
St. Michael's Mission	Window Rock
Twin Buttes Archaeological District	Adamana
Water Canyon Administrative Site	Springerville
<u>Cochise County Site</u>	<u>City</u>
Apache Powder Historic Residential District	Benson
Barfoot Lookout Complex	Portal
Bear Spring House, Guardhouse, and Spring	Bowie
Benson Railroad Historic District	Benson

Benjamin E. Briscoe House	Willcox
Bisbee Historic District	Bisbee
Bisbee Women's Club Clubhouse	Bisbee
Cima Park Fire Guard Station	Douglas
Cochise Hotel	Cochise
Council Rocks Archaeological District	St. David
Crowley House	Willcox
Double Adobe Site	Douglas
Douglas Historic District	Douglas
Douglas Municipal Airport	Douglas
Douglas Residential Historic District	Douglas
Douglas Sonoran Historic District	Douglas
Douglas Underpass	Douglas
Dragoon Springs Stage Station Site	Dragoon
El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Passenger Depot	Douglas



*Douglas
El Paso and Southwestern Railroad Passenger Depot*

El Paso and Southwestern Railroad YMCA	Douglas
Faraway Ranch Historic District	Dos Cabezas
Fort Huachuca	Sierra Vista
Gadsden Hotel	Douglas
Garden Canyon Archaeological Site	Sierra Vista
Garden Canyon Petroglyphs	Sierra Vista
Geronimo Surrender Site	Douglas
Grand Theatre	Douglas
Harry Saxon House	Willcox
Hereford Bridge	Hereford
Hi Wo Company Grocery	Benson
Hooker Town House	Willcox
J.C. Wilson House	Willcox
Joe Mee House	Willcox
John Gung'l House	Willcox
John H. Norton and Company Store	Willcox
John Treu House	Bisbee

Johnson-Tillotson House
Kinjockity Ranch
Lehner Mammoth-Kill Site

Willcox
Hereford
Hereford



*Bird Cage
Theatre -
Tombstone
Historic District*

Max Treu Territorial Meat
Company
Monte Vista Lookout Cabin
Morgan House
Muheim House
Naco Border Station
Naco-Mammoth Kill Site
Oasis Court
Pablo Soto House
Pearce General Store
Phelps Dodge General Office
Building
Portal Ranger Station
Quiburi
Railroad Avenue Historic District
Redfield-Romine House
Rucker Canyon Archaeological
District

Benson
Elfrida
Willcox
Bisbee
Naco
Naco
Benson
Willcox
Pearce

Bisbee
Portal
Fairbank
Willcox
Benson

Douglas



*Boothill Cemetery
Tombstone*

Rustler Park Fire Guard Station
San Bernardino Ranch
Schwertner House
Silver Peak Lookout Complex
Smith-Beck House

Douglas
Douglas
Willcox
Portal
Benson

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic
Church
St. Paul's Episcopal Church
Stafford Cabin
Tombstone City Hall
Tombstone Courthouse
Tombstone Historic District
U.S. Post Office and Customs
House - Douglas Main
W.D. Martinez General
Merchandise Store
Willcox Women's Club

Bisbee
Tombstone
Willcox
Tombstone
Tombstone
Tombstone

Douglas

Benson
Willcox

Coconino County Site

Abandoned Route 66, Parks
Anderson Mesa Incline
Arizona Lumber and Timber
Company Office
Ashurst House
Bank Hotel
Barney Glat Historic Railroad
Logging Landscape
Big Springs Lookout Tower
Big Springs Ranger Station
Brannen-Devine House
Brow Monument
Buck Mountain Lookout Tower
Buckey O'Neill Cabin
Bullethead
C&M Garage
C. Hart Merriam Base Camp Site
Cameron Suspension Bridge
Camp Clover Ranger Station
Canyon Diablo Bridge
Canyon Padre Bridge
Charles H. Spencer Hulk
Charles Wilson Jr. House
Checkered Men
Coconino County Hospital
Complex
Cooper River Lookout Tree
Corral Lake Lookout Tree
Coyote Range
Dead Indian Canyon Bridge
Dean Eldredge Museum
DelSue Motor Inn
Desert View Watchtower
Historic District
D.M. Francis House
Dry Park Lookout Cabin and
Storage Sheds
El Tovar Hotel
El Tovar Stables
Elden Pueblo
Fern Mountain Ranch
First Baptist Church
First Methodist Episcopal Church
and Parsonage

City
Parks
Flagstaff

Flagstaff
Flagstaff
Flagstaff

Williams
Big Springs
Big Springs
Flagstaff
Big Springs
Buck Mountain
Grand Canyon
Fredonia
Flagstaff
Flagstaff
Cameron
Williams
Winona
Flagstaff
Lee's Ferry
Flagstaff
Fredonia

Flagstaff
Fredonia
Fredonia
Flagstaff
Desert View
Flagstaff
Williams

Grand Canyon
Flagstaff

Big Springs
Grand Canyon
Grand Canyon
Flagstaff
Flagstaff
Flagstaff

Williams

Flagstaff Armory	Flagstaff	Lee's Ferry	Page
Flagstaff Townsite Historic Residential District	Flagstaff	Little Mountain Lookout Tree	Fredonia
Fracas Lookout Tree	Fredonia	Lonely Dell Ranch Historic District	Page
Grand Canyon Inn and Campground	Grand Canyon	Lowell Observatory	Flagstaff
Grand Canyon Lodge	Grand Canyon	Mary Jane Colter Buildings (Hopi House, The Lookout, Hermit's Rest, and the Desert View Watchtower)	Grand Canyon
Grand Canyon North Rim Headquarters	Grand Canyon	Milligan House	Flagstaff
Grand Canyon Park Operations Building	Grand Canyon	Moqui Lookout Cabin	Blue Ridge
Grand Canyon Power House	Grand Canyon	Moqui Ranger Station	Tusayan
Grand Canyon Railroad Station	Grand Canyon	Mormon Lake Lookout Cabin	Mormon Lake
Grand Canyon Village Historic District	Grand Canyon	Museum of Northern Arizona Exhibition Building	Flagstaff
Grandview Lookout Tower and Cabin	Twin Lakes	Navajo Steel Arch Highway Bridge	Lee's Ferry
Grandview Lookout Tree	Grand Canyon	North End Historic Residential District	Flagstaff
Grandview Mine	Grand Canyon	Northern Arizona Normal School Historic District	Flagstaff
Head Hunters	Fredonia	Old Headquarters	Flagstaff
H.E. Campbell House	Flagstaff	Our Lady of Guadalupe Church	Flagstaff
Hermit's Rest Concession Bldg.	Grand Canyon	Pendley Homestead Historic District	Sedona
Homestead, The	Flagstaff	Presbyterian Church Parsonage	Flagstaff
		Prochnow House	Flagstaff
		Promontory Butte Lookout Complex	Beaver Park
		Pumphouse Wash Bridge	Flagstaff
		Railroad Addition Historic District	Flagstaff
		Ranger's Dormitory	Grand Canyon
		Ridge Ruin Archaeological District	Flagstaff
		Riordan Estate	Flagstaff
		Rock Family	Fredonia
		Rocketeers	Fredonia



*Navajo Steel Arch Bridge
Lee's Ferry*

Hull Cabin Historic District	Grand Canyon South Rim
Hull Tank Lookout Tree	Grand Canyon
I.B. Koch House	Flagstaff
Jacob Lake Lookout Tower	Jacob Lake
Jacob Lake Ranger Station	Jacob Lake
J.M. Clark House	Flagstaff
Kendrick Lookout Cabin	Pumpkin Center
Krenz-Kerley Trading Post	Tuba City
La Ciudad de Mexico Grocery	Flagstaff
La Iglesia Metodista Mexicana, El Divino Redentor	Flagstaff
Laws Spring	Williams
Lee Butte Lookout Tower and Cabin	Happy Jack
Lee's Ferry and Lonely Dell Ranch	Marble Canyon



*Workers' Lodging
Pipe Spring National Monument*

Rural Route 66, Brannigan Park	Parks
Rural Route 66, Pine Springs	Williams
Saginaw & Manistee Camp 2	Flagstaff

South Beaver School	Flagstaff	Pleasant Valley Ranger Station	Young
Summit Mountain Lookout Tree	Williams	Reppy Avenue Bridge	Miami
Superintendent's Residence	Grand Canyon	Rye Creek Ruin Platform	
Tater Point Lookout Tree	Fredonia	Mound Complex Archaeological	
Taylor Cabin Line Camp	Sedona	District	Rye
Telephone Hill Lookout Tree	Fredonia	Salt River Bridge	Roosevelt
Tipover Lookout Tree	Fredonia	Schoolhouse Point	Roosevelt
Trans-Canyon Telephone Line	Grand Canyon	St. John's Episcopal Church	Globe
Tuba Trading Post	Tuba City	Sunflower Ranger Station	Punkin Center
Tusayan Lookout Tree	Tusayan	Theodore Roosevelt Dam	
Tusayan Ruins	Grand Canyon	National Register District	Roosevelt
Tutuveni	Cameron	U.S. Post Office and Courthouse	Globe
Twins	Fredonia	Winkelman Bridge	Winkelman
Two Spot Logging Train	Flagstaff	<u>Graham County Site</u>	<u>City</u>
Urban Route 66	Williams	Alonzo Hamilton Packer House	Safford
Volunteer Lookout Cabin	Bellemont	Arizona Bank and Trust	Safford
Walnut Canyon Bridge	Winona	Bonita Store	Bonita
Walnut Canyon Dam	Flagstaff	Buena Vista Hotel	Safford
Water Reclamation Plant	Grand Canyon	Columbine Work Station	Safford
Weatherford Hotel	Flagstaff	Dan Williams House	Safford
White Man Cave	Fredonia	David Ridgeway House	Safford
Williams Historic Business		David Wickersham House	Safford
District	Williams	George A. Olney House	Safford
Williams Residential Historic		Graham County Courthouse	Safford
District	Williams	Heliograph Lookout Complex	Old Columbine
Willow Springs	Cameron	House at 611 Third Avenue	Safford
Winona	Winona	Hugh Talley House	Safford
Wise Men	Fredonia	James R. Welker House	Safford
Woody Mountain Lookout Tower	Flagstaff	J. Mark Wilson House	Safford
W.W. Midgley Bridge	Sedona	Joe Horowitz House	Safford
<u>Gila County Site</u>	<u>City</u>	Kearny Campsite and Trail	Safford
Alchesay Canyon Bridge	Roosevelt	Marijilda Canyon Prehistoric	
Besh-Ba-Gowah	Globe	Archaeological District	Safford
Cline Terrace Platform Mound	Punkin Center	Mathew O'Brien House	Safford
Coolidge Dam	San Carlos	Oak Draw Archaeological District	Safford
Cordova Avenue Bridge	Miami	Odd Fellows Home	Safford
Diamond Point Lookout Cabin	Tonto Village	Paul Brooks House	Safford
Dominion Hotel	Globe	Point of Pines	Morenci
Elks Building	Globe	Power's Cabin	Willcox
Fossil Creek Bridge	Strawberry	Richard Bingham House	Safford
Gila County Courthouse	Globe	Safford High School	Safford
Gila Pueblo	Globe	Sierra Bonita Ranch	Bonita
Gila Valley Bank and Trust Bldg.	Globe	Southern Pacific Railroad Depot	Safford
Globe Downtown Historic District	Globe	T.D. Cross House	Safford
Globe Mine Rescue Station	Globe	Webb Peak Lookout Tower	Old Columbine
Holy Angels Church	Globe	West Peak Lookout Tower	Bonita
Houston Mesa Ruins	Payson	William Charles Davis House	Safford
Inspiration Avenue Bridge	Miami	William Talley House	Safford
International House	Globe	Woman's Club	Safford
Keystone Avenue Bridge	Miami	<u>Greenlee County Site</u>	<u>City</u>
Miami Avenue Bridge	Miami	Bear Mountain Lookout Complex	Mogollon Rim
Natural Bridge Lodge	Payson	Benjamin F. Billingsley House	Duncan
Oak Creek Platform Mound	Punkin Center	Black Gap Bridge	Clifton
Park Creek Platform Mound	Punkin Center	Clifton Casa Grande Building	Clifton
Perkins Store	Young	Clifton Townsite Historic District	Clifton
Pinal Ranger Station	Globe	Dell Potter Ranch House	Clifton

Gila River Bridge
Park Avenue Bridge
Solomonville Road Overpass

La Paz County Site

Eagletail Petroglyph Site
Harquahala Mountain Smithsonian
Solar Observatory Historic
District

Maricopa County Site

1931 Tempe Bridge	Tempe
6th Avenue Hotel-Windsor Hotel	Phoenix
Adams School	Phoenix
Administration/Science Bldg.	ASU/Tempe
Alhambra Hotel	Mesa
Alvarado Historic District	Phoenix
Ammo Bunker	Williams AFB
Anchor Manufacturing Co.	Phoenix
Anderson-Johannes House	Phoenix
Andre Building	Tempe
Arizona Academy - North Hall and South Hall	Phoenix
Arizona Citrus Growers Assn. Warehouse	Phoenix
Arizona Compress & Warehouse Co. Warehouse	Phoenix
Arizona State Capitol Building	Phoenix
Arvizu's El Fresnal Grocery Store	Phoenix
Ashland Place Historic District	Phoenix
Azatlan Archaeological Site	Rio Verde Estates
B.B. Moeur Activity Building	Tempe
Beet Sugar Factory	Glendale
Bethlehem Baptist Church	Phoenix



*Tovrea Castle
Phoenix*

B.H. Scudder Rental House	Tempe
Blount Addition Historic District	Phoenix
Borden Milk Co. Creamery and Ice Factory	Tempe
Boulder Creek Bridge	Tortilla Flat
Brazaletes Pueblo Site	Carefree
Brophy College Chapel	Phoenix

Brown's Pharmacy
Burgess A. Hadsell House
Byron Redden House
C.A. Larson House
Cactus Inn
Carter W. Gibbes House
Cartwright School

Phoenix
Phoenix
Tempe
Phoenix
Wickenburg
Phoenix
Phoenix



*El Zaribah Shrine Auditorium
(now the Arizona Mining and Mineral Museum
Phoenix)*

Cashion Archaeological Site	Cashion
Celora Stoddard/Lon Harmon House	Phoenix
Central School	Peoria
Chambers Transfer & Storage Co. and Warehouse	Phoenix
Charles H. Dunlap House	Phoenix
Charles H. Pratt House	Phoenix
Cheery Lynn Historic District	Phoenix
Chelsea Place Historic District	Phoenix
City Hall and Jail	Wickenburg
Civil Engineering Maintenance Shop	Williams AFB
Clinton Campbell House	Phoenix
Copeland & Tracht Service Station	Phoenix
Coronado Neighborhood Historic District	Phoenix
Country Club Park Historic Subdivision	Phoenix
C.P. Mullen House	Tempe
Craig Mansion	Phoenix
C.T. Hayden House	Tempe
C.W. Cisney House	Phoenix
Del Norte Place Historic District	Phoenix
Demountable Hangar	Williams AFB
Denison Kitchell House	Phoenix
Dr. Roland Lee Rosson House	Phoenix
Dunbar School	Phoenix
Durand Grocery	Phoenix
East Alvarado Historic District	Phoenix
Edward L. Jones House	Paradise Valley
El Zaribah Shrine Auditorium	Phoenix

Elder -Moffitt House	Phoenix
Elias-Rodriguez House	Tempe
Elizabeth Seargeant-Emery Oldaker House	Phoenix
Elliott House	Tempe
Ellis-Shackelford House	Phoenix
E.M. White Dairy Barn	Tempe
Encanto-Palmcroft Historic District	Phoenix
Evans House	Phoenix
Evergreen Historic District	Mesa
E.W. Skinner House	Phoenix
Eyrich-Kohl House	Phoenix
Fairview Place Historic District	Phoenix
Farmer-Goodwin House	Tempe
Firestone	Phoenix
First Baptist Church	Phoenix
First Church of Christ Scientist	Phoenix
First National Bank of Glendale	Glendale



*Evans House
Phoenix*

First Presbyterian Church	Phoenix
Fish Creek Bridge	Tortilla Flat
Flagpole	Williams AFB
Fort McDowell	Fort McDowell
Fortaleza	Gila Bend
F.Q. Story Neighborhood Historic District	Phoenix
Frank Titus House	Scottsdale
Frankenberg House	Tempe
Franklin School	Phoenix
Fry Building-Baxter Block	Phoenix
F.S. Baird Machine Shop	Phoenix
Garcia School	Wickenburg
Garfield Methodist Church	Phoenix
Gatlin Site	Gila Bend
George B. Upton House	Wickenburg
George E. Cisney House	Phoenix
George Ellis House	Scottsdale
George Hidden House	Phoenix

Gerardo's Building	Phoenix
Gila Bend Overpass	Gila Bend
Gilbert Elementary School	Gilbert
Gillespie Dam Highway Bridge	Gila Bend
Glendale Townsite-Catlin Court Historic District	Glendale
Glendale Woman's Club Clubhouse	Glendale
Gonzales-Martinez House	Tempe
Goodwin Building	Tempe
Grace Lutheran Church	Phoenix
Grady Gammage Memorial Auditorium	Tempe
Hanny's	Phoenix
Harrington-Birchett House	Tempe
Harry E. Pierce House	Phoenix
Harry Walker House	Tempe
Hassayampa River Bridge	Hassayampa
Heard Building	Phoenix
Hedgepath Hills Petroglyph Site	Phoenix
Helen Anderson House	Phoenix
Hiatt House	Tempe
Higuera Grocery	Phoenix
H.M. Coe House	Phoenix
Hohokam-Pima Irrigation Sites	Phoenix
Hotel St. James	Phoenix



*Phoenix Carnegie Public Library
(now the Hall of Fame Museum
Phoenix)*

Hotel Westward Ho	Phoenix
Housing Storage Supply Warehouse	Williams AFB
Hugh Laird House	Tempe
Hurley Building	Phoenix
Idylwilde Park Historic District	Phoenix
Immaculate Heart of Mary	Phoenix
Industrial Arts Building	ASU/Tempe
Jacobs House	Wickenburg
James H. McClintock House	Phoenix
J.B. Bayless Store #7	Phoenix
J.B. Dougherty and C.W. Peterson House	Phoenix

Jesus Miranda Homestead	Tempe
Jim Ong's Market	Phoenix
John G. Whittier School	Phoenix
John M. Ross House	Phoenix
J.T. Whitney Funeral Home	Phoenix
Judge Charles Austin Tweed House	Phoenix
Judge W. H. Stillwell House	Phoenix
J.W. Walker Building-Central AZ Light & Power	Phoenix
Kaler House	Phoenix
Kenilworth Elementary School	Phoenix
Kenilworth Historic District	Phoenix

*Arizona State Capitol*

King's Rest Hotel Motor Court	Phoenix
Knights of Pythias Building	Phoenix
Laveen School Auditorium	Laveen
Lester D. DeMund House	Phoenix
Lewis and Planty Creek Bridge	Tortilla Flat
Lewis Douglas House	Phoenix
Lightning Delivery Co. Warehouse	Phoenix
Lois Grunow Memorial Clinic	Phoenix
Lowell Redden House	Tempe
Mary and Moses Green House	Tempe
MacLennan House	Wickenburg
Main Building, Tempe Normal School	Tempe
Manistee Ranch	Glendale
Maricopa County Courthouse	Phoenix
Masonic Hall	Wickenburg
Matthews Hall	ASU/Tempe
Mesa Grande	Mesa
Mesa Journal-Tribune FHA Demonstration Home	Mesa
Mesa Woman's Club	Mesa
Midvale Archaeological Site	Chandler
Miller Block	Tempe
M.J. Sharp House	Phoenix
Monroe School	Phoenix
Mormon Flat Bridge	Tortilla Flat
Morristown Store	Morristown
Morrow-Hudson House	Tempe

Municipal Light Plant	Wickenburg
N. Clyde Pierce House	Phoenix
Neil H. Gates House	Phoenix
Niels Petersen House	Tempe
Oakland Historic District	Phoenix
Old Barber Shop	Wickenburg
Old Brick Post Office	Wickenburg
Ong Yut Geong Wholesale Market	Phoenix
Orpheum Theater	Phoenix
Our Lady of Mount Carmel Catholic Church	Tempe
Overland Arizona Co.	Phoenix
Painted Rocks	Theba
Park of the Canals	Mesa
Pay'n Takit #5, 13, & 25	Phoenix
Petersen Building	Tempe
Phoenix Building & Loan House	Phoenix
Phoenix Carnegie Library and Library Park	Phoenix

*Old Phoenix City Hall*

Phoenix Elementary School	
District #1 Administration Bldg.	Phoenix
Phoenix Homesteads Historic District	Phoenix
Phoenix LDS Second Ward Church	Phoenix
Phoenix Seed & Feed Co.	Phoenix
Phoenix Townsite	Phoenix
Phoenix Union Colored High School	Phoenix
Phoenix Union High School Historic District	Phoenix
Pieri-Elliott House	Phoenix
Pine Creek Bridge	Tortilla Flat
Portland Street Historic District	Phoenix
President's House	ASU/Tempe
Professional Building	Phoenix
Pueblo Grande Ruin	Phoenix
Ralph H. Stoughton Estate	Phoenix
Rancho Joaquina House	Phoenix
Rehbein Grocery	Phoenix

Rhoda Nohlecek House	Wenden	Western Wholesale Drug Co.	
Rittenhouse Elementary School	Queen Creek	Warehouse	Phoenix
Robert Scott House	Mesa	Wickenburg High School, Annex, and Gymnasium	Wickenburg
Rohrig School	Tempe	Wickenburg Ice and Cold Storage	Wickenburg
Roosevelt Historic District	Phoenix	Wilbut Street Historic District	Mesa
Roy Hackett House	Tempe	William K. Humbert House	Phoenix
Safeway Pay'n Takit	Wickenburg	William Lewis Osborn House	Phoenix
Sahuaro Ranch	Glendale	William Wrigley Jr. Winter Cottage	Phoenix
Salim Ackel House	Phoenix	Willo Historic District	Phoenix
Samuel C. Long House	Tempe	Wisdom House	Wickenburg
Samuel L. Bartlett House	Phoenix	Woodland Historic District	Phoenix
San Carlos Hotel	Phoenix	Yaun Ah Gim Groceries	Phoenix
San Marcos Hotel	Chandler		
Santa Fe Railroad Depot	Wickenburg	<u>Mohave County Site</u>	<u>City</u>
Scottsdale Grammar School	Scottsdale	Antelope Cave	Colorado City
Sears-Kay Ruin	Carefree	Armour and Jacobson Bldg.	Kingman
Security Building	Phoenix	Arthur F. Black House	Kingman
Shell Oil Company	Phoenix	AT & SF Locomotive	Kingman
Shride House	Wickenburg	AT&T Building	Kingman
Sirrine House	Mesa	Big House	Moccasin
Skeleton Cave Massacre Site	Apache Junction	Bighorn Care	Oatman
Smurthwaite House	Phoenix	Bonelli House	Kingman
Spangler-Wilbur House	Mesa	Camp Beale Springs	Kingman
Squaw Peak Inn	Phoenix	Charles Ziermer House	Kingman
St. Mary's Church	Phoenix	Desert Power & Water Co., Electric Power Plant	Kingman
Steinegger Lodging House	Phoenix	Dr. David S. Livingston House	Kingman
Storage Warehouse	Phoenix	Dr. Toler R. White House	Kingman
Storms House	Wickenburg	Duff T. Brown House	Kingman
Strauch House	Mesa	Durlin Hotel	Oatman
Suhwaro Hotel	Chandler	E.B. Williams House	Kingman
Sun Mercantile Building	Phoenix	Elks Lodge #468	Kingman
Sun-up Ranch	New River	Foster S. Dennis House	Kingman
Swindall Tourist Inn	Phoenix	George R. Kayser House	Kingman
Taliesin West	Scottsdale	G.H. Sullivan Lodging House	Kingman
Tempe Beach Stadium	Tempe	Grand Wash Archaeological District	Lake Mead
Tempe Concrete Arch Highway Bridge	Tempe	Gymnasium	Kingman
Tempe Cotton Exchange Cotton Gin Seed Storage Bldg.	Tempe	Horse Valley Ranch	Littlefield
Tempe Hardware Building	Tempe	Hubbs House	Kingman
Title and Trust Building	Phoenix	IOOF Building	Kingman
Tovrea Castle	Phoenix	J.B. Wright House	Kingman
U.S. Post Office	Phoenix	J.M. Gates House	Kingman
Union Station	Phoenix	Kingman Army Air Forces Flexible Gunnery School	Kingman
Valley Plumbing & Sheet Metal	Phoenix	Radio Tower	Kingman
Verde Park Pumphouse	Phoenix	Kingman Commercial Historic District	Kingman
Vernetta Hotel	Wickenburg	Kingman Grammar School	Kingman
Victoria Place Historic District	Phoenix	Lefever House	Kingman
Vienna Bakery	Tempe	Little Red School	Kingman
W.A. Moeur House	Tempe	Lovin & Withers Investment House	Kingman
Water Pump Station and Water Tower	Williams AFB	Lovin and Withers Cottages	Kingman
W.E. Adams House	Phoenix	Masonic Temple	Kingman
Webster Auditorium	Phoenix	Max J. Anderson House	Kingman
West End Hotel	Phoenix		
West Second Street Historic District	Mesa		

Mohave County Courthouse and Jail	Kingman	Salt River Canyon Bridge	Carrizo
Mohave County Hospital	Kingman	Shumway School	Shumway
Mrs. M.P. Sargent House	Kingman	Sidney Sapp House	Holbrook
Northern Avenue Petroglyph Site	Kingman	Snowflake State Academy Bldg.	Snowflake
O.E. Walker House	Kingman	Snowflake Townsite Historic District	Snowflake
Old Trails Bridge	Topock	South Central Ave. Commercial Historic District	Holbrook
Raymond Carr House	Kingman	St. Joseph Bridge	Joseph City
R.L. Anderson House	Kingman	Standing Fall House	Black Mesa
Ross E. Householder House	Kingman	Stinson-Flake House	Snowflake
Ross H. Blakely House	Kingman	Thirty-fifth Parallel Route	Holbrook
St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church	Kingman	Winslow Bridge	Winslow
St. Mary's Catholic Church	Kingman	Winslow Commercial Historic District	Winslow
Sand Hollow Wash Bridge	Littlefield	Winslow Residential Historic District	Winslow
Tyrell House	Kingman	Winslow Underpass	Winslow
U.S. Post Office	Kingman	Woodruff Bridge	Woodruff
Van Marter Building	Kingman	<u>Pima County Site</u>	<u>City</u>
W.A. Gruninger Building	Kingman	Air Fore Facility Missile Site 8	
W.P. Mahoney House	Kingman	Military Reservation	Green Valley
W.T. Elliott House	Kingman	Antonio Matus House & Property	Tucson
William G. Blakeley House	Kingman	Arizona Inn	Tucson
<u>Navajo County Site</u>	<u>City</u>	Armory Park Historic Residential District	Tucson
Abner Ellsworth House	Show Low	Barrio Libre	Tucson
Agate House Pueblo	Holbrook	Bates Well Ranch	Ajo
Arizona Rancho	Holbrook	Blixt-Avitia House	Tucson
Awatovi Ruins	Keams Canyon	Boudreaux-Robinson House	Tucson
Bacavi (Paaqavi) Historic District	Bacavi	Bray-Valenzuela House	Tucson
Black River Bridge	Carrizo	Bull Pasture	Lukeville
Brigham City	Winslow	Cavalry Corrals	Tucson
Cedar Canyon Bridge	Show Low	Cienega Bridge	Vail
Chevelon Creek Bridge	Winslow	Cocoraque Butte Archaeological District	Tucson
Chevelon Ruin	Winslow	Colonia Solana Residential Historic District	Tucson
Corduroy Creek Bridge	Show Low	Colossal Cave Preservation Park Historic District	Vail
Deer Springs Lookout Complex	Mogollon Rim	Copper Bell Bed and Breakfast	Tucson
Fort Apache Historic District	Whiteriver	Cordova House	Tucson
Grasshopper Ruin	Cibique	Coronado Hotel	Tucson
Holbrook Bridge	Holbrook	Desert Laboratory	Tucson
Homolovi Ruins	Winslow	Dodson-Esquivel House	Tucson
Inscription Rock	Keams Canyon	Dos Lomitas Ranch	Ajo
Jack's Canyon Bridge	Winslow	Dr. William Austin Cannon House	Tucson
James M. Flake House	Snowflake	El Camino Del Diablo	Lukeville
Jessee N. Smith House	Snowflake	El Conquistador Water Tower	Tucson
John A. Freeman House	Snowflake	El Encanto Apartments	Tucson
John R. Hulet House	Snowflake	El Encanto Estates Residential Historic District	Tucson
Kinishba Ruins	Whiteriver	El Montevideo Historic District	Tucson
La Posada Historic District	Winslow	El Presidio Historic District	Tucson
Lithodendron Wash Bridge	Holbrook	El Tiradito	Tucson
Little Lithodendron Wash Bridge	Holbrook	Empire Ranch	Greaterville
Navajo County Courthouse	Holbrook	Fort Lowell Park	Tucson
Nuvakwewtaqa	Winslow		
Old Oraibi	Oraibi		
Painted Desert Inn	Petrified Forest		
N.P.			
Pinedale Ranger Station	Pinedale		

Fourth Ave. Underpass	Tucson	Speedway-Drachman Historic District	Tucson
Gachado Well and Line Camp	Lukeville	Stone Ave. Underpass	Tucson
Growler Mine Area	Lukeville	Sutherland Wash Archaeological District	Tucson
Gunsight Mountain Archaeological District	Three Points	Sutherland Wash Rock Art District	Tucson
Harold Bell Wright Estate	Tucson	U.S. Post Office and Courthouse	Tucson
I'itoi Mo'o-Montezuma's Head and 'Oks Daha-Old Woman Sitting	Ajo	University Heights Elementary School	Tucson
Iron Horse Expansion Historic District	Tucson	University of Arizona Campus Historic District	Tucson
John and Isabella Greenway House	Ajo	Upper Davidson Canyon Archaeological District	Sonoita
John Spring Neighborhood Historic District	Tucson	USDA Tucson Plant Materials Center	Tucson
Julian-Drew Building	Tucson	Valencia Site	Tucson
Kentucky Camp Historic District	Sonoita	Velasco House	Tucson
Lemmon Rock Lookout House	Tucson	Ventana Cave	Santa Rosa
Los Robles Archaeological District	Red Rock	Victoria Mine	Lukeville
Lowell Ranger Station	Tucson	West University Historic District	Tucson
Levi H. Manning House	Tucson	<u>Pinal County Site</u>	<u>City</u>
Manning Cabin	Tucson	Acadia Ranch	Oracle
Men's Gymnasium, University of Arizona	Tucson	Adamsville Ruin	Florence
Milton Mine	Lukeville	Adrian Pierson House	Florence
Officer's Quarters	Tucson	Albert Colton and H.H. Freeman House	Florence
Old Adobe Patio	Tucson	All Saint's Church	Oracle
Old Library Building	UA/Tucson	American Flag Post Office Ranch	Oracle
Old Main	UA/Tucson	Andronico Lorona Second House	Florence
Pie Allen Historic District	Tucson	Bien/McNatt House	Casa Grande
Pima County Courthouse	Tucson	Boyce Thonpson Southwestern Arboretum	Superior
Post Trader's Store and Riallito House	Tucson	Butte-Cochran Charcoal Ovens	Florence
Post Trader's Storehouse	Tucson	C.H. Cook Memorial Church	Sacaton
Professor George E.P. Smith House	Tucson	Camp Grant Massacre Site	Lookout Mountain
Quartermaster Storehouse	Tucson	Carminatti-Perham House	Florence
Rillito Racetrack--Chute	Tucson	Casa Grande Hotel	Casa Grande
Rincon Mountain Foothills Archaeological District	Tucson	Casa Grande Stone Church	Casa Grande
Ronstadt House	Tucson	Casa Grande Union High School and Gymnasium	Casa Grande
Ronstadt-Simms Adobe Warehouse	Tucson	Casa Grande Woman's Club Bldg.	Casa Grande
Sabedra-Huerta House	Tucson	C.D. Henry House	Florence
Sam Hughes Neighborhood Historic District	Tucson	Central Creditors Assn. Bldg.	Casa Grande
San Pedro Chapel	Tucson	C.J. (Blinky) Wilson House	Casa Grande
San Xavier del Bac	Tucson	Coolidge Woman's Club	Coolidge
Santa Ana Del Chiquiburitac Mission Site	Tucson	Cruz Trading Post	Casa Grande
Santa Cruz Catholic Church	Tucson	Devil's Canyon Bridge	Superior
Schwalen-Gomez House	Tucson	Dr. George Huffman House	Florence
Sixth Street Underpass	Tucson	Dr. H. B. Lehmberg House	Casa Grande
Solomon Warner House and Mill	Tucson	Earl Bayless House	Casa Grande
Sosa-Carillo-Fremont House	Tucson	Encarnacion Avenenti House	Florence
Southern Pacific Railroad Locomotive #1673	Tucson	First Florence Courthouse	Florence
		First Presbyterian Church of Florence	Florence
		Fisher Memorial Home	Casa Grande

Florence Townsite Historic District	Florence	Canelo Ranger Station	Canelo
Florence Union High School	Florence	Canelo School	Canelo
Gus Kratzka House	Casa Grande	Crawford Hill Historic Residential District	Nogales
Ha-ak Va-ak Intaglio Site	Sacaton	Frank F. Cranz House	Nogales
Harvey-Niemeyer House	Florence	George B. Marsh Building	Nogales
Hieroglyphic Canyon Site	Apache Junction	George Dunbar House	Nogales
Inez Littlefield and Bea Davis House	Florence	Guevavi Mission Ruins	Nogales
Johnson's Grocery Store	Casa Grande	Hotel Blanca	Nogales
Judge William T. Day House	Casa Grande	Hugo Miller House	Nogales
Kannally Ranch	Oracle	James Finley House	Patagonia
Kelvin Bridge	Kelvin	J.E. Wise Building	Nogales
La Casa del High Jinks	Oracle	Jose Piscorski Building	Nogales
Laundry Building	Casa Grande	Las Dos Naciones Cigar Factory	Nogales
Magma Hotel	Superior	Marsh Heights Historic District	Nogales
Manjarres House	Florence	Mediterranean Cottages on Pajarito Street (3)	Nogales
McClellan Wash Archaeological District	Picacho	Mediterranean Style Houses (2)	Nogales
Meehan/Gaar House	Casa Grande	Montezuma Hotel	Nogales
Mineral Creek Bridge	Kelvin	Nogales Electric Light, Ice & Water Company Power House	Nogales
Paramount Theatre	Casa Grande	Nogales High School	Nogales
P.C. Warner First House	Florence	Nogales Steam Laundry Bldg.	Nogales
Period Revival House	Casa Grande	Old Nogales City Hall and Fire Station	Nogales
Pinal County Courthouse	Florence	Old Tubas Schoolhouse	Tubac
Pioneer Market	Casa Grande	Pennington Rural Historic Landscape	Nogales
Prettyman's Meat Market and Grocery/Brigg's Jeweler	Casa Grande	Pete Kitchen Ranch	Nogales
Queen Creek Bridge	Superior	Ruby	Ruby and vicinity
Queen Creek Bridge	Florence Junction	Santa Cruz Bridge #1	Nogales
Ramon Arballo House	Florence	Santa Cruz County Courthouse	Nogales
Rancho Linda Vista	Oracle	Senator James A. Harrison House	Nogales
Rancho Solano	Catalina	S.H. Kress & Co. Building	Nogales
Sacaton Dam Bridge	Sacaton	Tubas Presidio	Tubac
Shonessy Building/Don Chun Wo Store	Casa Grande	Tubac Townsite Historic District	Tubac
Shonessy House	Casa Grande	Tumacácori Museum	Tumacácori
St. Anthony's Church and Rectory	Casa Grande	U.S. Custom House	Nogales
Stone Bungalow	Casa Grande	U.S. Post Office and Immigration Station-Nogales Main	Nogales
Stone Warehouse	Casa Grande	W.G. Bowman House	Nogales
Thomas Fulbright House	Florence		
Truman-Randall House	Florence	<u>Yavapai County Site</u>	<u>City</u>
Vasquez House	Casa Grande	Abandoned Route 66, Ash Fork Hill	Ash Fork
Ward's Variety Store	Casa Grande	Arizona Pioneers' Home	Prescott
White House	Casa Grande	Ash Fork Maintenance Camp #1	Ash Fork
Wilbur O. Baylis/Grasty House	Casa Grande	Ash Fork Steel Dam	Ash Fork
William Cox Building	Casa Grande	A.W. Robinson Building	Prescott
W.Y. Price House	Florence	Beaver Creek Ranger Station	Rimrock
<u>Santa Cruz County Site</u>	<u>City</u>	Blumberg House	Prescott
Arizona-Sonora Manufacturing Co. Machine Shop	Nogales	Brinkmeyer House	Prescott
A.S. Noon Building	Nogales	Broadway Bridge	Clarkdale
Atascosa Lookout House	Tubac	Burmeister/Timerhoff House	Prescott
Bowman Hotel	Nogales	Camp Date Creek	Date Creek
Burton Building	Nogales	Charles H. Dunning Log Cabin	Prescott
Cady Hall	Patagonia	Childs-Irving Hydroelectric Facilities	Camp Verde
Calabasas	Nogales		

Clark House
Clark Memorial Clubhouse
Clarkdale Historic District
Clear Creek Church
Clear Creek Pueblo and Caves
Clemenceau Public School

Prescott
Clarkdale
Clarkdale
Camp Verde
Camp Verde
Cottonwood



*Fremont House
Prescott*

Hotel Vendome
Hyde Mountain Lookout House
Indian Peak Ruin
Iron Turbine Windmill
James I. Gardner Store
Jerome Historic District
Kay-El-Bar Ranch
Kenwill Apartments
Kirkland Store
Lawler-Hetherington Double House
Little Hell Canyon Bridge
Loy Butte Pueblo
Lynx Creek Bridge
Lynx Creek District
Marks House

Prescott
Camp Wood
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Jerome
Wickenburg
Prescott
Kirkland

Prescott
Drake
Sedona
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott

Copper Creek Guard Station

Cottage Hotel
Courthouse Plaza Historic District
Crown King Ranger Station
Curtis Cottage
Day House
Detwiler House
Drake House
East Prescott Historic District
Edens House
Elks Building and Theater
Fewke's Fort Below Aztec Pass
First Congregational Church
and Parsonage
Fisher/Goldwater House
Fleury's Addition Historic District
Fort Verde District
Fort Whipple-Department of
Veterans' Affairs Medical Center
Historic District
Fredericks House
Gage/Murphy House
Groom Creek School
Hank and Myrtle Wingfield
Homestead
Hassayampa Hotel
Hatalacva Ruin
Hawkins House
Hazeltine House
Head House
Hell Canyon Bridge
Henry Goldwater House
Hill House

Black Canyon
City
Seligman
Prescott
Crown King
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Cottonwood
Prescott
Prescott

Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Camp Verde

Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott

Camp Verde
Prescott
Clarkdale
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Drake
Prescott
Prescott



*Governor's Mansion
Prescott*

Martin/Ling House
Master Mechanic's House
Mayer Apartments
Mayer Business Block
Mile High Park Historic District
Mingus Lookout Complex
Morin House
Mormon Church
Morrison House
Mulvenon Building
Old Governor's Mansion
Otis House
Palace Station District
Perkinsville Bridge
Perry Mesa Archaeological
District
Peter House
Pine Crest Historic District
Poland Tunnel
Prescott Armory Historic District
Prescott Public Library
Robert W. Wingfield House
Roberts House

Prescott
Cottonwood
Mayer
Mayer
Prescott
Mingus
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Prescott
Ash Fork

Black Canyon
Prescott
Prescott
Poland
Prescott
Prescott
Camp Verde
Prescott

Rock House	Groom Creek
Sacred Heart Catholic Church and Rectory	Prescott
Sacred Mountain	Rimrock
Sam Hill Hardware	Prescott
Samuel Hill Hardware Co. Warehouse	Prescott
Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway, Limestone Canyon District	Chino Valley
Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad Depot	Prescott
Sewall House	Prescott
Shekels House	Prescott
Sisters of Mercy Hospital Convent	Prescott
Sloan House	Prescott
Smelter Machine Shop	Cottonwood
South Prescott Townsite	Prescott



*Fort Verde
Camp Verde*

Strahan House	Cottonwood
Superintendent's Residence	Cottonwood
Sycamore Cliff Dwelling	Sedona
Sycamore Ranger Station	Camp Verde
Thompson Ranch	Cottonwood
U.S. Post Office and Courthouse- Prescott Main	Prescott
UVX Smelter Operations Complex	Cottonwood
Verde River Bridge	Paulden
Verde River Sheep Bridge	Carefree
Walker Charcoal Kiln	Prescott
Walnut Creek Bridge	Simmons
Walnut Creek Ranger Station	Prescott
Walnut Grove Bridge	Walnut Grove
Wells House	Prescott
West Prescott Historic District	Prescott
Wilder House	Prescott
Willard House	Cottonwood
Woolsey Ranchhouse Ruins	Humboldt
Yavapai County Courthouse	Prescott
<u>Yuma County Site</u>	<u>City</u>
A.B. Ming House	Yuma

Alfred Griffin House	Yuma
Antelope Hill Highway Bridge	Tacna
Balsz House	Yuma
Blaisdell Slow Sand Filter Washing Machine	Yuma
Frinley Ave. Historic District	Yuma
Brown House	Yuma
Brownstetter House	Yuma
Cactus Press-Plaza Paint Bldg.	Yuma
Carmelita Mayhew House	Yuma
Caruthers House	Yuma
Clara Smith Riley House	Yuma
Connor House	Yuma
Double Roof House	Yuma
Dressing Apartments	Yuma
Fourth Ave. Junior High School	Yuma
Frank Ewing House	Yuma
Fredley Apartments	Yuma
Fredley House	Yuma
Gandolfo Theater	Yuma
George Marable House	Yuma
Harquahala Peak Observatory	Wenden
Henry Levy House	Yuma
Hotel del Ming	Yuma
J. Homer Smith House	Yuma
Jerry Kent House	Yuma
Lee Hotel	Yuma
Martinez Lake Site	Fisher's Landing
Masonic Temple	Yuma
McPhaul Suspension Bridge	Dome
Methodist Episcopal Church	Yuma
Methodist Parsonage	Yuma
Mexican Consulate	Yuma
Mohawk Valley School	Roll
Norton House	Yuma
Ocean to Ocean Bridge	Yuma
Old La Paz	Ehrenberg
Old Presbyterian Church	Parker
Ortiz House	Yuma
Pancrazi House	Yuma
Parker Jail	Parker
Pauley Apartments	Yuma
Peter B. Hodges House	Yuma
Power Apartments	Yuma
Ripley Intaglios	Ehrenberg
Roosevelt School	Yuma
Russell-Williamson House	Yuma
Ruth Ewing House	Yuma
San Carlos Hotel	Yuma
San Ysidro Hacienda	Yuma
Sears Point Archaeological District	Gila Bend
Southern Pacific Freight Depot	Yuma
Southern Pacific Railroad Depot	Yuma
Southern Pacific Railroad Passenger Coach Car - S.P. X7	Yuma
St. Paul's Episcopal Church	Yuma

Stoffella Store/Railroad Exchange	Yuma
U.S. Post Office - Yuma Main	Yuma
W.B. Jackson House	Yuma
Yuma Century Heights Conservancy Residential Historic District	Yuma
Yuma City Hall	Yuma

Yuma County Courthouse	Yuma
Yuma Crossing and Associated Sites	Yuma
Yuma Main Street Historic District	Yuma



*Gammage Auditorium
ASU, Tempe*



*Wupatki National Monument
Coconino County*



*Waterfall near Mooney Falls (in background)
Grand Canyon*

*Grand Canyon National Park
Coconino County*

